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NEWS	1		Web Page URLs for STN Seminar Schedule - N. America
NEWS	2	Jan 25	BLAST(R) searching in REGISTRY available in STN on the Web
NEWS	3	Jan 29	FSTA has been reloaded and moves to weekly updates
NEWS	4	Feb 01	DKILIT now produced by FIZ Karlsruhe and has a new update frequency
NEWS	5	Feb 19	Access via Tymnet and SprintNet Eliminated Effective 3/31/02
NEWS	6	Mar 08	Gene Names now available in BIOSIS
NEWS	7	Mar 22	TOXLIT no longer available
NEWS	8	Mar 22	TRCTHERMO no longer available
NEWS	9	Mar 28	US Provisional Priorities searched with P in CA/CAplus and USPATFULL
NEWS	10	Mar 28	LIPINSKI/CALC added for property searching in REGISTRY
NEWS	11	Apr 02	PAPERCHEM no longer available on STN. Use PAPERCHEM2 instead.
NEWS	12	Apr 08	"Ask CAS" for self-help around the clock
NEWS	13	Apr 09	BEILSTEIN: Reload and Implementation of a New Subject Area
NEWS	14	Apr 09	ZDB will be removed from STN
NEWS	15	Apr 19	US Patent Applications available in IFICDB, IFIPAT, and IFIUDB
NEWS	16	Apr 22	Records from IP.com available in CAPLUS, HCAPLUS, and ZCAPLUS
NEWS	17	Apr 22	BIOSIS Gene Names now available in TOXCENTER
NEWS	18	Apr 22	Federal Research in Progress (FEDRIP) now available
NEWS	19	May 31	PCTFULL to be reloaded. File temporarily unavailable.
NEWS	20	Jun 03	New e-mail delivery for search results now available

NEWS EXPRESS	February 1 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V6.0d, CURRENT MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0a(ENG) AND V6.0Ja(JP), AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 05 FEBRUARY 2002
NEWS HOURS	STN Operating Hours Plus Help Desk Availability
NEWS INTER	General Internet Information
NEWS LOGIN	Welcome Banner and News Items
NEWS PHONE	Direct Dial and Telecommunication Network Access to STN
NEWS WWW	CAS World Wide Web Site (general information)

Enter NEWS followed by the item number or name to see news on that specific topic.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * STN Columbus * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 09:42:58 ON 10 JUN 2002

=> FIL BIOSIS MEDLINE SCISEARCH CA
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS

	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	0.21	0.21

FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 09:43:37 ON 10 JUN 2002

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 09:43:37 ON 10 JUN 2002

FILE 'SCISEARCH' ENTERED AT 09:43:37 ON 10 JUN 2002

FILE 'CA' ENTERED AT 09:43:37 ON 10 JUN 2002

=> s tam, r?/au
L1 334 TAM, R?/AU

=> s l1 and aptamer
L2 5 L1 AND APTAMER

=> d l2 ti

L2 ANSWER 1 OF 5 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
TI Increased potency of an aptameric G-rich oligonucleotide is associated with novel functional properties of phosphorothioate linkages.

=> d l2 1-5 bib abs

L2 ANSWER 1 OF 5 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
AN 1999:402604 BIOSIS
DN PREV199900402604
TI Increased potency of an aptameric G-rich oligonucleotide is associated with novel functional properties of phosphorothioate linkages.
AU **Tam, Robert C. (1)**; Wu-Pong, Susanna; Pai, Bharati; Lim, Charmaine; Chan, Amy; Thomas, Diana F.; Milovanovic, Tatjana; Bard, Josie; Middleton, Patrick J.
CS (1) ICN Research Center, ICN Pharmaceuticals, Inc., 3300 Hyland Avenue, Costa Mesa, CA, 92626 USA
SO Antisense & Nucleic Acid Drug Development, (June, 1999) Vol. 9, No. 3, pp. 289-300.
ISSN: 1087-2906.

DT Article
LA English
SL English
AB We previously showed that inhibition of the expression of CD28 (an essential immune receptor on T cells) mediated by a phosphorothioate (PS)-modified aptameric oligodeoxynucleotide (ODN) sequence, GR1, resulted in reduced T cell responses in vitro and in vivo. Using GR1 sequences differing only in the amount of terminal PS linkages (chimeric SO-ODN), the present study demonstrated that even after a substantial reduction in PS linkages, this 18-mer ODN sequence could still confer functionality in the ODN-mediated inhibition of CD28 expression. We showed that secondary structure and full retention of the ability to form a specific protein-ODN complex and to increase cellular uptake in activated Jurkat T cells were critical parameters in the determination of the magnitude of bioactivity of chimeric SO-ODN. We report that a chimeric SO-ODN with terminal PS linkages that total 9 (ICN 17221) or 12 (ICN 17263) was sufficient to inhibit CD28 expression and suppress in vivo inflammatory ear responses to

contact allergen in mice with similar potency to the 17-thioate S-ODN (ICN 16064). Interestingly, all chimeric SO-ODN showed similar in vitro nuclease resistance. These data suggest alternate functional properties for PS linkages, unrelated to nuclease resistance, in enhancing the bioactivity of a G-rich **aptamer**.

L2 ANSWER 2 OF 5 MEDLINE
AN 1999362107 MEDLINE
DN 99362107 PubMed ID: 10435754
TI Increased potency of an aptameric G-rich oligonucleotide is associated with novel functional properties of phosphorothioate linkages.
AU **Tam R C**; Wu-Pong S; Pai B; Lim C; Chan A; Thomas D F; Milovanovic T; Bard J; Middleton P J
CS Immunology Laboratory, ICN Research Center, Costa Mesa, CA 92626, USA.
SO ANTISENSE AND NUCLEIC ACID DRUG DEVELOPMENT, (1999 Jun) 9 (3) 289-300. Journal code: 9606142. ISSN: 1087-2906.
CY United States
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 199909
ED Entered STN: 19991012
Last Updated on STN: 19991012
Entered Medline: 19990924
AB We previously showed that inhibition of the expression of CD28 (an essential immune receptor on T cells) mediated by a phosphorothioate (PS)-modified aptameric oligodeoxynucleotide (ODN) sequence, GR1, resulted in reduced T cell responses in vitro and in vivo. Using GR1 sequences differing only in the amount of terminal PS linkages (chimeric SO-ODN), the present study demonstrated that even after a substantial reduction in PS linkages, this 18-mer ODN sequence could still confer functionality in the ODN-mediated inhibition of CD28 expression. We showed that secondary structure and full retention of the ability to form a specific protein-ODN complex and to increase cellular uptake in activated Jurkat T cells were critical parameters in the determination of the magnitude of bioactivity of chimeric SO-ODN. We report that a chimeric SO-ODN with terminal PS linkages that total 9 (ICN 17221) or 12 (ICN 17263) was sufficient to inhibit CD28 expression and suppress in vivo inflammatory ear responses to contact allergen in mice with similar potency to the 17-thioate S-ODN (ICN 16064). Interestingly, all chimeric SO-ODN showed similar in vitro nuclease resistance. These data suggest alternate functional properties for PS linkages, unrelated to nuclease resistance, in enhancing the bioactivity of a G-rich **aptamer**.

L2 ANSWER 3 OF 5 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT 2002 ISI (R)
AN 1999:562826 SCISEARCH
GA The Genuine Article (R) Number: 216KB
TI Increased potency of an aptameric G-rich oligonucleotide is associated with novel functional properties of phosphorothioate linkages
AU **Tam R C (Reprint)**; WuPong S; Pai B; Lim C; Chan A; Thomas D F; Milovanovic T; Bard J; Middleton P J
CS ICN PHARMACEUT INC, ICN RES CTR, IMMUNOL LAB, 3300 HYLAND AVE, COSTA MESA, CA 92626 (Reprint); ICN PHARMACEUT INC, ICN RES CTR, CHEM LAB, COSTA MESA, CA 92626; VIRGINIA COMMONWEALTH UNIV, DEPT PHARMACEUT, RICHMOND, VA 23298
CYA USA
SO ANTISENSE & NUCLEIC ACID DRUG DEVELOPMENT, (JUN 1999) Vol. 9, No. 3, pp. 289-300.
Publisher: MARY ANN LIEBERT INC PUBL, 2 MADISON AVENUE, LARCHMONT, NY 10538.
ISSN: 1087-2906.
DT Article; Journal
FS LIFE
LA English

REC Reference Count: 28
ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS
AB We previously showed that inhibition of the expression of CD28 (an essential immune receptor on T cells) mediated by a phosphorothioate (PS)-modified aptameric oligodeoxynucleotide (ODN) sequence, GR1, resulted in reduced T cell responses in vitro and in vivo. Using GR1 sequences differing only in the amount of terminal PS linkages (chimeric SO-ODN), the present study demonstrated that even after a substantial reduction in PS linkages, this 18-mer ODN sequence could still confer functionality in the ODN-mediated inhibition of CD28 expression. We showed that secondary structure and full retention of the ability to form a specific protein-ODN complex and to increase cellular uptake in activated Jurkat T cells were critical parameters in the determination of the magnitude of bioactivity of chimeric SO-ODN, We report that a chimeric SO-ODN with terminal PS linkages that total 9 (ICN 17221) or 12 (ICN 17263) was sufficient to inhibit CD28 expression and suppress in vivo inflammatory ear responses to contact allergen in mice with similar potency to the 17-thioate S-ODN (ICN 16064). Interestingly, all chimeric SO-ODN showed similar in vitro nuclease resistance. These data suggest alternate functional properties for PS linkages, unrelated to nuclease resistance, in enhancing the bioactivity of a G-rich **aptamer**.

L2 ANSWER 4 OF 5 CA COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 131:237487 CA
TI Increased potency of an aptameric G-rich oligonucleotide is associated with novel functional properties of phosphorothioate linkages
AU **Tam, Robert C.**; Wu-Pong, Susanna; Pai, Bharati; Lim, Charmaine; Chan, Amy; Thomas, Diana F.; Milovanovic, Tatjana; Bard, Josie; Middleton, Patrick J.
CS Immunology Laboratory, ICN Research Center, Costa Mesa, CA, 92626, USA
SO Antisense & Nucleic Acid Drug Development (1999), 9(3), 289-300
CODEN: ANADF5; ISSN: 1087-2906
PB Mary Ann Liebert, Inc.
DT Journal
LA English
AB The authors previously showed that inhibition of the expression of CD28 (an essential immune receptor on T cells) mediated by a phosphorothioate (PS)-modified aptameric oligodeoxynucleotide (ODN) sequence, GR1, resulted in reduced T cell responses in vitro and in vivo. Using GR1 sequences differing only in the amt. of terminal PS linkages (chimeric SO-ODN), the present study demonstrated that even after a substantial redn. in PS linkages, this 18-mer ODN sequence could still confer functionality in the ODN-mediated inhibition of CD28 expression. The authors showed that secondary structure and full retention of the ability to form a specific protein-ODN complex and to increase cellular uptake in activated Jurkat T cells were crit. parameters in the detn. of the magnitude of bioactivity of chimeric SO-ODN. The authors report that a chimeric SO-ODN with terminal PS linkages that total 9 (ICN 17221) or 12 (ICN 17263) was sufficient to inhibit CD28 expression and suppress in vivo inflammatory ear responses to contact allergen in mice with similar potency to the 17-thioate S-ODN (ICN 16064). Interestingly, all chimeric SO-ODN showed similar in vitro nuclease resistance. These data suggest alternate functional properties for PS linkages, unrelated to nuclease resistance, in enhancing the bioactivity of a G-rich **aptamer**.
RE.CNT 28 THERE ARE 28 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L2 ANSWER 5 OF 5 CA COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 129:117842 CA
TI G-rich oligonucleotides binding transcription factors involved in inflammatory responses for the treatment of inflammatory disease
IN **Tam, Robert**
PA ICN, Pharmaceuticals, Inc., USA

SO PCT Int. Appl., 43 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9829430	A1	19980709	WO 1997-US23927	19971219
	W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	AU 9857200	A1	19980731	AU 1998-57200	19971219
	EP 968226	A1	20000105	EP 1997-953460	19971219
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
	CN 1242775	A	20000126	CN 1997-181056	19971219
	BR 9714438	A	20000321	BR 1997-14438	19971219
	JP 2002512599	T2	20020423	JP 1998-530233	19971219
	NO 9903170	A	19990825	NO 1999-3170	19990625
PRAI	US 1996-34509P	P	19961227		
	WO 1997-US23927	W	19971219		

AB Oligonucleotides that specifically bind to the DNA binding site of proteins such as Sp1 and Sp1-related proteins involved in the regulation of expression of genes for costimulatory mols. such as CD28 and cytokines such as IL-2 and GMCSF are described. The oligonucleotides have at least two G-rich sequences of 3-4 bases sepd. by 3-6 nucleotides. These oligonucleotides compete with the endogenous sites binding these regulatory proteins of genes for involved in the regulation of T-cell activation. This serves to modulate gene expression by preventing transcription of the gene. **Aptamers** are administered to provide therapies for diseases which involve aberrant T-cell activation such as psoriasis, Type I (insulin-dependent) diabetes mellitus, multiple sclerosis, autoimmune uveitis, rheumatoid arthritis, systemic lupus erythematosus, inflammatory bowel disease (Crohn's and ulcerative colitis), and septic shock and to regulate normal T-cell activation such as in allograft rejection.

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COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
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CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	-1.18	-1.18

STN INTERNATIONAL LOGOFF AT 09:44:47 ON 10 JUN 2002

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L22   RUN STATEMENT CREATED
L22         7 GGGGNNNNGGGG/SQSN

=> d l22 all

L22   ANSWER 1 OF 7  DGENE (C) 2002 THOMSON DERWENT
AN    AAL19896  cDNA       DGENE
TI    New peptide useful as a marker for the diagnosis of breast cancer  -
IN    Lillie J; Xu Y; Wang Y; Steinmann K
PA    (MILL-N)    MILLENNIUM PREDICTIVE MEDICINE INC.
PI    WO 2001051628 A2 20010719               999p
AI    WO 2001-US798    20010110
PRAI  US 2000-176077   20000114
      US 2000-189167   20000314
      US 2000-192099   20000324
      US 2000-193480   20000329
      US 2000-205230   20000515
      US 2000-211315   20000609
      US 2000-220534   20000725
PSL   Claim 1; Page 2183
DED   07 DEC 2001  (first entry)
DT    Patent
LA    English
OS    2001-451856 [48]
DESC  Human breast cancer expressed polynucleotide 12353.
KW    Human; breast cancer; cell marker; cytostatic; ss.
ORGN  Homo sapiens.
AB    The invention relates to human breast cancer expressed polynucleotides
      (AAL07544-AAL26789) and methods of assessing whether a patient is
      afflicted with breast cancer by examining the correlation between the
      expression of certain markers and the cancerous state of breast cells.
      The polynucleotides and encoded polypeptides are potential markers for
      detecting, diagnosing, monitoring, characterising treating and
      potentially preventing breast cancer. The polynucleotides and encoded
      polypeptides are also useful for isolating compounds with cytostatic
      activity.
NA    53 A; 222 C; 137 G; 55 T; 11 other
SQL   478
SEQ
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       51 gccgaggtna ctccggggcc acgttagngg gcccgggtta aggggttggg
      101 ggttggaatt gggggggggg ggggtttttt tggggggggg ggggnnnngg
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      201 ccccctgccc gggcccccta tccccccaa attggacccg gccccgaacc
      251 ccgccccccc ctttaacccc ccacccaagg ccccccccc ccccgaaacc
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HITS AT:  141-152


=> d l22 2-7 all

L22   ANSWER 2 OF 7  DGENE (C) 2002 THOMSON DERWENT
AN    AAL08958  cDNA       DGENE
TI    New peptide useful as a marker for the diagnosis of breast cancer  -
IN    Lillie J; Xu Y; Wang Y; Steinmann K
PA    (MILL-N)    MILLENNIUM PREDICTIVE MEDICINE INC.
```

PI WO 2001051628 A2 20010719 999p
AI WO 2001-US798 20010110
PRAI US 2000-176077 20000114
US 2000-189167 20000314
US 2000-192099 20000324
US 2000-193480 20000329
US 2000-205230 20000515
US 2000-211315 20000609
US 2000-220534 20000725
PSL Claim 1; Page 299
DED 07 DEC 2001 (first entry)
DT Patent
LA English
OS 2001-451856 [48]
DESC Human breast cancer expressed polynucleotide 1415.
KW Human; breast cancer; cell marker; cytostatic; ss.
ORGN Homo sapiens.
AB The invention relates to human breast cancer expressed polynucleotides (AAL07544-AAL26789) and methods of assessing whether a patient is afflicted with breast cancer by examining the correlation between the expression of certain markers and the cancerous state of breast cells. The polynucleotides and encoded polypeptides are potential markers for detecting, diagnosing, monitoring, characterising treating and potentially preventing breast cancer. The polynucleotides and encoded polypeptides are also useful for isolating compounds with cytostatic activity.
NA 116 A; 155 C; 171 G; 131 T; 90 other
SQL 663
SEQ

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  1 aggtacctgc aggcctccta cacctacctc tctctgggct tctattttga
 51 ccgcgatgat gtggctctgg aaggcgtgag ccacttcttc cgcgaactgg
101 ccgagggagg aagcgccgag ggggctaccn aggcgtnctc ctggaaagat
151 tgggggnccc ccccaaaatn ttaaaaggaa aaaannnaaa aanncccccn
201 cgccccccaa aaaaannggg ggntnccccc cngggggnat ttttttttgg
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301 cntcnccccc cccngggggg gggnnccccc nttttttttt tccccccccc
351 tttttttttt aaaaaaaagg gggggggggn aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa
401 ccccccccctn ttttttttta naaaaaaaag ggggggnntt ttttttnngg
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651 angggggggg ggg
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HITS AT: 450-461

L22 ANSWER 3 OF 7 DGENE (C) 2002 THOMSON DERWENT
AN AAI97341 cDNA DGENE
TI Nucleic acids originating in gene expressed in human neuroblastoma, useful as probe or primer in diagnosing prognosis of human neuroblastoma, malignancy and susceptibility indicator or tumour marker for anti-cancer agents -
IN Nakagawara A
PA (CHIB-N) CHIBA PREFECTURE.
(HISM) HISAMITSU PHARM CO LTD.
PI WO 2001066719 A1 20010913 999p
AI WO 2001-JP1629 20010302
PRAI JP 2000-159195 20000307
PSL Claim 1; Page 2479-2480
DED 13 NOV 2001 (first entry)
DT Patent

LA Japanese
OS 2001-565584 [63]
DESC Human neuroblastoma expressed polynucleotide SEQ ID NO 3416.
KW Human; neuroblastoma; malignancy; cancer; tumour marker; N-myc; TrkA; ss.
ORGN Homo sapiens.
AB The invention relates to novel genes (AAI93926-AAI97963) expressed in human neuroblastoma. The nucleic acids are applicable as a probe or primer in diagnosing the prognosis of human neuroblastoma, malignancy and susceptibility indicators or tumour markers for anti-cancer agents. The gene information for diagnosing prognosis is related to factors similar to that for N-myc and TrkA genes.
NA 173 A; 184 C; 132 G; 66 T; 246 other
SQL 801
SEQ

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101 nnnnnngggn nnnnnnnnnn ggnnnggggn nnnggggggg ggggggggna
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151 ccnnnggnng gnaanggcaa nagaaanaan cccncaaaac ccccngggn
201 gggggggaa aaccccngggg ggnnnnnaaa gnaaancnan anggnagggg
251 nggcccnnan naanaaaaan ggaaanccaa nncnccncaa acccccccn
301 caancccnnn naanccannc aaaaaaaaaa nnnaaaannn cnccnaaana
351 naaccccaaa aancnnaccn cngaacccna nnnncncccc ccccaaangg
401 ganccaaagn naannncnaa cncnanngnn ngggacaccc aaccccnngcg
451 gggggggcaa nnccncccn ngngggnngn ntanaaaaaa ccncaaaccg
501 gaaccccnnnn gccccccnn angnnnccnc nnanacaccn gannggggcac
551 cnccnaaaac ctnngnnccn naggnaccaa agnannggnc ccctncnngn
601 anncgngccn cccccnaggt tnanaannaa accncannna aannaaanaa
651 anananccccc tntnnctcaa ncngngnccg gnnnnanccn anccncnaac
701 ccaangnctc acccccngng cccgnnancc ngnacaccan anccaccnta
751 gggnggnncn acnccaacna ncngnncngt caaannncgc gncnnnagcc
801 g
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HITS AT: 126-137

L22 ANSWER 4 OF 7 DGENE (C) 2002 THOMSON DERWENT
AN AAI92228 cDNA DGENE
TI Isolated nucleic acids and polypeptides, useful for preventing diagnosing and treating e.g. leukaemia, inflammation and immune disorders -
IN Tang Y T; Liu C; Drmanac R T
PA (HYSE-N) HYSEQ INC.
PI WO 2001064835 A2 20010907 999p
AI WO 2001-US4927 20010226
PRAI US 2000-515126 20000228
US 2000-577409 20000518
PSL Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 12288
DED 06 NOV 2001 (first entry)
DT Patent
LA English
OS 2001-514838 [56]
CR P-PSDB: AAO12297
DESC Human polynucleotide SEQ ID NO 12288.
KW Human; cytokine; cell proliferation; cell differentiation; gene therapy; vaccine; peptide therapy; stem cell growth factor; haematopoiesis; tissue growth factor; immunomodulatory; cancer; leukaemia; nervous system disorders; arthritis; inflammation; ss.
ORGN Homo sapiens.
AB The invention relates to human polynucleotides (AAI79941-AAI93841) and the encoded proteins (AAO00010-AAO13910) that exhibit activity elating to cytokine, cell proliferation or cell differentiation or which may induce production of other cytokines in other cell populations. The polynucleotides and polypeptides are useful in gene therapy, vaccines or peptide therapy. The polypeptides have various cytokine-like activities,

e.g. stem cell growth factor activity, haematopoiesis regulating activity, tissue growth factor activity, immunomodulatory activity and activin/inhibin activity and may be useful in the diagnosis and/or treatment of cancer, leukaemia, nervous system disorders, arthritis and inflammation. Note: The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences.

NA 148 A; 99 C; 115 G; 95 T; 10 other

SQL 467

SEQ

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    151 aaaatccttt gaaagcagaa actaagtcac aaaagctctt taaagcttgt
    201 agtgagccga gatcgcgcca gtgtactcca gcctgggcga cagagtgaga
    251 ctctgtctca aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaagggg gggggccttt
    301 ttaaaaaaac aaatttttcg ccccgggggg gggaaaaaaa attttttttt
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HITS AT: 441-452

L22 ANSWER 5 OF 7 DGENE (C) 2002 THOMSON DERWENT

AN AAI84745 cDNA DGENE

TI Isolated nucleic acids and polypeptides, useful for preventing diagnosing and treating e.g. leukaemia, inflammation and immune disorders -

IN Tang Y T; Liu C; Drmanac R T

PA (HYSE-N) HYSEQ INC.

PI WO 2001064835 A2 20010907 999p

AI WO 2001-US4927 20010226

PRAI US 2000-515126 20000228

US 2000-577409 20000518

PSL Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 4805

DED 06 NOV 2001 (first entry)

DT Patent

LA English

OS 2001-514838 [56]

CR P-PSDB: AAO04814

DESC Human polynucleotide SEQ ID NO 4805.

KW Human; cytokine; cell proliferation; cell differentiation; gene therapy; vaccine; peptide therapy; stem cell growth factor; haematopoiesis; tissue growth factor; immunomodulatory; cancer; leukaemia; nervous system disorders; arthritis; inflammation; ss.

ORGN Homo sapiens.

AB The invention relates to human polynucleotides (AAI79941-AAI93841) and the encoded proteins (AA000010-AA013910) that exhibit activity elating to cytokine, cell proliferation or cell differentiation or which may induce production of other cytokines in other cell populations. The polynucleotides and polypeptides are useful in gene therapy, vaccines or peptide therapy. The polypeptides have various cytokine-like activities, e.g. stem cell growth factor activity, haematopoiesis regulating activity, tissue growth factor activity, immunomodulatory activity and activin/inhibin activity and may be useful in the diagnosis and/or treatment of cancer, leukaemia, nervous system disorders, arthritis and inflammation. Note: The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences.

NA 58 A; 51 C; 118 G; 63 T; 65 other

SQL 355

SEQ

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      151 ccgtccatta ccttcattag cagaaccact gacaaactca aatactttcc
      201 tggacngnng nnnnnnnnnn nnnnnnnnnn nnntntgcnn nggnnnannn
      251 nnnggggnnn nnnnnnnggg nnnggggagg nggggngnng gggngnggnn
      301 gggggggggg gggggggggg gggggggggg nnnngggggg gggggtgng
                                      ==== ========

      351 ggggn
HITS AT:  327-338
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L22 ANSWER 6 OF 7 DGENE (C) 2002 THOMSON DERWENT
AN AAA02504 cDNA DGENE
TI Polynucleotide library used to determine cancerous states of mammalian cells -
IN Williams L T; Escobedo J; Innis M A; Garcia P D; Sudduth-Klinger J; Reinhard C; Giese K; Randazzo F; Kennedy G C; Pot D; Kassam A; Lamson G; Drmanac R; Crkvenjakov R; Dickson M; Drmanac S; Labat I; Leshkowitz D; Kita D; Garcia V; Jones L W; Stache-Crain B
PA (CHIR) CHIRON CORP.
(HYSE-N) HYSEQ INC.
PI WO 9958675 A2 19991118 999p
AI WO 1999-US10602 19990513
PRAI US 1998-85426 19980514
US 1998-85537 19980515
US 1998-85696 19980515
US 1998-105234 19981021
US 1998-105877 19981027
PSL Claim 1; Page 1004
DED 19 MAY 2000 (first entry)
DT Patent
LA English
OS 2000-126369 [11]
DESC Human colon cancer cell line polynucleotide sequence SEQ ID NO:2495.
KW Human; colon cancer; tumour; diagnosis; gene expression product; probe; detection; cancerous state; metastasis; identification; breast cancer; oestrogen receptor-positive breast cancer; therapy; oestrogen receptor-negative breast cancer; lung cancer; ss.
ORGN Homo sapiens.
AB AAA00010 to AAA02716 represent polynucleotides isolated from cDNA libraries constructed from human colon cancer cell lines. The present invention also describes a method of detecting differentially expressed genes correlated with a cancerous state of a mammalian cell, comprising detecting at least one differentially expressed gene product in a test sample derived from a cell suspected of being cancerous, where detection of the differentially expressed gene product is correlated with a cancerous state of the cell from which the test sample was derived. The polynucleotides sequences can be used in a method for detecting differentially expressed genes correlated with a cancerous state of a mammalian cell. The polynucleotides can also be used as probes for detecting and mapping related genes. They can be used in diagnosis and prognosis of diseases and disorders (e.g. identification of pre-metastatic or metastatic cancerous states, stages of cancer, or responsiveness of cancer to therapy). This is particularly for breast cancer, oestrogen receptor-positive breast cancer, oestrogen receptor-negative breast cancer, lung cancer, and colon cancer.
NA 133 A; 49 C; 808 G; 49 T; 554 other
SQL 1593
SEQ

```
        1 ngnngnnnng nnngngnngn nngnnnnngn nnngnnnnnn nnnnnnnggn
       51 gnnnggngnn nnnnggggnn nnggngnggg nggnggnggn ggnnnnnngn
      101 nnnnnnnnnn nnnnnnnnnn nnatnaannt aaacncttgg gaaancccnn
```

```
      151 nnnntgnnnn nnnaaggngg ggnggntggg naagngaggn ggngnngngn
      201 gnnngttnna ntnttttntt ntcngnnnnn cnggnggggg ggnnnnggggg
                                                   == ==========
      251 ggggggggtgg nggnggngng ngtnganntt tttttngnng ncgnggnngn
      301 nnngnggggg agnggggggnn gngagnggggn cggngnngan gnggggggggg
      351 gnnggnnnnn nggnagnggg gggngngang nggggnangn ngggnnggnn
      401 gggngggngn nggnnggnng annggggggga nanncngggg angnggggggn
      451 gnnggnnngg aaaggagaan ngggnggngg gnnnnnggggg ggggntgggg
      501 gnnaagggaa ngnnnnggna ngggnngngg gngngnggnn gggnggggggg
      551 ggngnnngcg nnngannnng tgggggnggg gnntgngngn gcnggngnna
      601 gcnannnngg gnnnggggngg angggnangg ngganangggg naanngcggg
      651 ggnngagngg gnnggggnnan ggtnnggggn nngggnagag gngcgnaann
      701 gggangggggg gggangggggg gaaggggang ngnggnncnc ngngnggggnn
      751 gggggganggg nnngnnnggg gggggggggcg nngnngnnnt nggnnggggnn
      801 gggggggngn ncnngnngng nnanngnnng nnanggggggg gagnggggggn
      851 ggngnnggng nggngnncgn nggcnngnng gggggggggn nnaagncnna
      901 ngttgggggg nnnnnngngn ggnnggggngg gggcnnnnng nnnanggang
      951 aggngnnnga ngcnnnggggn ngnnggggag gggggggang acncctgnng
     1001 ggggggggggg gggggggggag tnngagggnn gancgngnng annnncggnn
     1051 tnaaggnnng ggggnngaag angnnnnnnn nangnggggg ggggngggngg
     1101 gggggggtgg cggnnnggggg gagggtgggg ggcncaangg ggnggnnnnn
     1151 cgggggggggg nananggggg gggggggnng nggganaana gnaaagggna
     1201 ngggggggggt natgggggggg nacgcggngg gnggggnggg gnnnggaana
     1251 gggggggggg gggggggggng ggggtngggg gtnnnnccgg gggggggggn
     1301 gaagngngng nggnaagggg gnggganngg gnnagggnaa ngangncngn
     1351 gnggggaggg gaaanggngg ggggnggggg anngnnnggg nngnnnnngg
     1401 gcngggggggg ngcanganna gggggggnggg tgggggangn ngggggngng
     1451 ggncgtaggg gggggggaga agnggggggc anngntcgcg nncggnggggg
     1501 gntanaannn gangggggngn gtgtggggng ggggcnntgg gggannnagg
     1551 ggnaggggna cgggggggngn aagnnnnggg nngctagggg cgg
HITS AT:  239-250

L22   ANSWER 7 OF 7  DGENE (C) 2002 THOMSON DERWENT
AN    AAA02488  cDNA       DGENE
TI    Polynucleotide library used to determine cancerous states of mammalian
      cells -
IN    Williams L T; Escobedo J; Innis M A; Garcia P D; Sudduth-Klinger J;
      Reinhard C; Giese K; Randazzo F; Kennedy G C; Pot D; Kassam A; Lamson G;
      Drmanac R; Crkvenjakov R; Dickson M; Drmanac S; Labat I; Leshkowitz D;
      Kita D; Garcia V; Jones L W; Stache-Crain B
PA    (CHIR)      CHIRON CORP.
      (HYSE-N)    HYSEQ INC.
PI    WO 9958675    A2 19991118                 999p
AI    WO 1999-US10602  19990513
PRAI  US 1998-85426    19980514
      US 1998-85537    19980515
      US 1998-85696    19980515
      US 1998-105234   19981021
      US 1998-105877   19981027
PSL   Claim 1; Page 995-996
DED   19 MAY 2000  (first entry)
DT    Patent
LA    English
OS    2000-126369 [11]
DESC  Human colon cancer cell line polynucleotide sequence SEQ ID NO:2479.
KW    Human; colon cancer; tumour; diagnosis; gene expression product; probe;
      detection; cancerous state; metastasis; identification; breast cancer;
      oestrogen receptor-positive breast cancer; therapy; oestrogen
      receptor-negative breast cancer; lung cancer; ss.
ORGN  Homo sapiens.
AB    AAA00010 to AAA02716 represent polynucleotides isolated from cDNA
      libraries constructed from human colon cancer cell lines. The present
```

invention also describes a method of detecting differentially expressed genes correlated with a cancerous state of a mammalian cell, comprising detecting at least one differentially expressed gene product in a test sample derived from a cell suspected of being cancerous, where detection of the differentially expressed gene product is correlated with a cancerous state of the cell from which the test sample was derived. The polynucleotides sequences can be used in a method for detecting differentially expressed genes correlated with a cancerous state of a mammalian cell. The polynucleotides can also be used as probes for detecting and mapping related genes. They can be used in diagnosis and prognosis of diseases and disorders (e.g. identification of pre-metastatic or metastatic cancerous states, stages of cancer, or responsiveness of cancer to therapy). This is particularly for breast cancer, oestrogen receptor-positive breast cancer, oestrogen receptor-negative breast cancer, lung cancer, and colon cancer.

NA 9 A; 31 C; 494 G; 37 T; 647 other

SQL 1218

SEQ

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       1 nnnnngngnn nnngnnnnnn nnnnnnnnnn nnnnnnnnnn nnnnnnnnnn
      51 nnnnnnggnn nnngnnnnnn nnnnggnnng nnnnnnnnnn gnnnnnngnn
     101 nnnnngnnnn nnnnnnnnnn nnnnnnnnnn nnnnnnnnna gntggnttnn
     151 tnggcncntc gggaaanccc nngnngnnng gnnnngnang nnnnnttnnn
     201 gncttntntg nggngggggg ggnggggggg ggngtttttt ttttttttt
     251 tttngnnnnn ngnnncnnnn ngggggggngg gtgggggcgc ncnnnnggg
     301 nngtgtgttg ccnnggncn ncnngnnnnn nnnnggnngn gnnnnnnggn
     351 ntgnngnggn gnnggggngnn ngggncnngg gggnnnnggn nngggnnnnn
     401 ngggnnnnnn nnnnggnngn ggggngggggn gcnggggggnn nnnnnnggnn
     451 nnnnngnnnn nnnggggggg gnggngggng ggggngnnnn ngggnnggng
     501 gnngngnncn gnnnnggncn nnnnnggggg ggnncnncgn ngntnnnggg
     551 gnngngnnnn ngngnnnngg nngggnggggg gggggnnnnn gnnggggnnn
     601 nnnngnnnnn nnggggnggg ngggggggnng ggngnaannn nnnnggnnnn
     651 cngggnggggg gnngnggggn nggnnggnng gnggggcngg ngannnggggc
     701 cnnnnnnggn nngnnnnnnn ncngggggggg gggcnggngg gggggggnnn
     751 nnnnggggnn nnnnnngnnn nggnngnnng nnggnnnnnn nnnggggggn
     801 nnnnggannng gggggggcnn gggggggggg nngnnggggg ggnnnnnnng
     851 ggggnnnnng nggnngnnnn ngggnngnnn nnnngngnnn gnggggngnnn
     901 ggnnnnnngg gggggggggg gggggnnnnn nnnnnnggggn ggggnnnggg
     951 gggggggggn nnnnnnngng ngnnnnnnng gggngnnggg gggggggnn
                                                          ======
    1001 nnggggnnnn gnnnggggg gggggggnn nnnnnnnnn gnnnnggngn
         ======
    1051 nggngnggng nngnnngnng nnnngnnngn gnngnnnnng gggggggnnn
    1101 nnnnggggg ggnngnggg gggggggnn nggggggng gnnnnnnnnn
    1151 nnggngnnnn nnnnnnnnnn nnnnggnngg gggggcnnng nnggggggnn
    1201 nnnnnggggng gggggcgc
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HITS AT: 995-1006

=>

---Logging off of STN---

=>

Executing the logoff script...

=> LOG Y

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION

FULL ESTIMATED COST 106.50 304.45

STN INTERNATIONAL LOGOFF AT 15:43:56 ON 10 JUN 2002